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THE PARNELL MANIFESTO.

TTS AUTHOR REITERATING HIS ASSERTION OF GLADSTONE'S KNOWLEDGE OF IT.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE-THE POSITION OF JOHN DILLON-WILLIAM O'BRIEN ON

THE SITUATION.

Dublin, Jan. 13 .- At the meeting of the National League held here to-day Mr. Parnell had en enthusiastic reception. He was repeatedly greeted with cheers, and reiterated the statement he has previously made, to the effect that he informed Justin McCarthy in regard to the chief features of his manifesto at least twenty-four hours before it was published. In the course of his remarks Mr. Parnell said that conspiracy and lving were, next to billingsgate, the prominent features of his opponents' resources and arguments He added that he outlined to Mr. McCarthy what are known as the four points of his manifesto Mr. McCarthy twice told him that he (McCarthy) had consulted with Mr. Gladstone on these pointsence when they were alone together, and once in the presence of Mr. John Redmond. According to Mr. Parnell, Mr. McCarthy said :

REGARDED IN WASHINGTON AS AN AFFRONT 'All I can say is, as I have already told you. that Mr. Gladstone intends to deny point-bland all your statements"; which, added Mr. Parnell, showed that Mr. Gladstone was aware of the proposed points of the manifesto.

John Redmond has authorized "The Dublin Telegraph" to state that "the night before Mr. Parnell's manifesto was handed to the press it was read by Mr. McCarthy in the presence of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Leamy, William Redmond, Mr. O'Kelly and himself. Mr. McCarthy then informed Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone said that if it was published he would immediately flatly contradict it, and dispute Mr. Parnell's memory as to the Hawarden conversation." Mr. Redmond adds: "My recollection of the incident is wholly inconsistent with Mr. McCarthy's denial."

Arnold Morley, the Liberal whip, went to Paris recently, where he had an interview with William O'Brien. The subject of the differences in the Irish Parliamentary party and the relations of that party with the English Liberal party were thoroughly discussed, but Mr. Morley found it impossible to bring Mr. O'Brien around to his way of looking at the situation and the course to be pursued to bridge the existing difficulties between the Irish factions and the Liberals.

It was said to-day that the McCarthyites ex pected that John Dillon, on his return from the United States, would signify his adherence to the Parnell faction of the Irish party.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 13 .- William O'Brien, speaking of the Irish situation to-day, said: "Our difficulties are great, but not insuperable. We were prepared for a great deal of misconception and misrepresentation in our efforts to save Ireland from the horrors of dissension. Whenever the true character of our consultations with our Irish brother-members is known, some of our friends will be ashamed of their fears and suspicions, and will acknowledge gratefully the consideration our colleagues and friends in Ireland and England have extended to us under trying circumstances. Their over-mastering desire, like ours, is for peace, and a reunion of the National forces on terms which will satisfy British friendly opinion, and preserve and strengthen the good understanding between Ireland and England, whi c reassuring the Irish National sentiment, and siteguarding the interests of our cause. Such a settlement, they may rest confident, we shall aim at, or at none. Nobody realizing what is before Ireland, and possibly England, if this conflict continues, would be cruei enough to begrudge us Irishmen a short breathing time for sober reflection." speaking of the Irish situation to-day, said: "Our

Irishmen a short breathing take to tion."

London, Jan. 13.—John Morley, in a speech at Newcastle to-night, said that, whatever else might happen at the next general election, it was certain that the dissident party would cease to exist. "I am authorized to say," continued Mr. Morley, "that, after reading Mr. Parnell's speech at Limerick, Mr. Gladstone maintains that he did not ask a binding assent to any proposal made at Hawarden. He naturally made to Mr. Parnell various suggestions, in order to improve his knowledge of the field within which the ex-Ministers might confer with the consent of the Irish members. Neither the constabulary nor the magistracy was mentioned at the Hawarden interview, and it was not proposed to hand over the judiciary to the British Government for a decade, or

to the British Government for a decade, or for any other period."

Mr. Morley denied positively that he had ever offered Mr. Parnell the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. He ridiculed the idea that Home Rule was dead, and declared that it was the duty of the Liberals to forward the movement by every legitimate means in their power.

Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham to-day, dilated on the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to take the country into his confidence in regard to "his new lymph for the Irish disease, so as to judge whether it were a genuine specific or a quack remedy." Mr. Chamberlain said he believed "it passed the wit of man to devise a plan which would be alike acceptable to the Englishmen and satisfactory to the Nationalist leaders."

NINE PERSONS DROWNED IN THE SEINE. BROKE THROUGH THE THIN ICE-A HARD WINTER IN ALGERIA.

Paris, Jan. 13.-An accident by which nine person lost their lives occurred here to-day. The Soine, with the exception of the centre, has been frozen over for some days. Yesterday the whole river was covered with ice, the middle of the stream, however, being hidden by what the police judged to be a dangerously thin sheet of it. Consequently the authorities forbade people to attempt to cross the river, and the police were instructed to enforce the order. A number of men and boys, however, disregarding the warning cries of the police and of the crowds of people who were watching them, attempted to cross the Scine. As they came near the middle of the stream, dull, cracking reports were heard, causing a number of the foolhardy persons to rush back to the sides of the river, where the ice was much thicker. Others pressed on. Suddenly the ice gave way and precipitated a crowd of people into the freezing water. The police and life-savers rushed to the scene of the disaster; but, in spite of their efforts, and though a number of men and boys were drawn from the river, nine persons

known to have been drowned.

Paris, Jain. 13.—A dispatch from Tiemcen, Province of Oran, Algeria, says that a French military convoy, which started for Sebdon January 8, has been snowed up in Talterny Pass. A detachment of 200 anowed up in Talterny Pass. A detachment of 200 men from the garrison of Tlemcen has left that city in order to try to relieve the inhabitants of Terny, who are snowed up and are starving.

THE DISTURBANCE IN CHILA.

THE ARMY LOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND

ONLY PART OF THE NAVY DISAFFECTED. London, Jan. 13.-Senor Don Carlos Antunez, the Chilian Minister to England, in an interview to-day, denied that there had been any fighting in the streets of Santingo or Valparaiso, or in the provinces of Chili. He added that there was no revolutionary movement in progress in Chili, and that the present disturbances were only a protest against the illegal collection of taxes not sanctioned by the Chamber. The Chilian ermy, said Don Carlos, sided with the Government and only three out of the fairty-one ships of the Chillan havy foined with the party of opposition.

Further advices from Chili, via Buenos Ayres, conarm the statement of the Chilian Minister here, and are to the effect that only part of the Chilian fleet is in revolt and that the army continues loyal to the Government. The people are said to be not excited. It is added that a state of siege has been proclaimed and that the Government is taking energetic measures to repress the district.

Cable dispatches were received yesterday by Charles R. Flint & Co., from Chili, saying that the revolution there broke out on January 7. The Government of President Esimaceda, the dispatch announced, was taking active measures for the suppression of the revolt. At the office of W. R. Grace & Co. it was said that while the cables were in good working order, no information of any revolution had reached the firm. That some convulsion was taking place there, however, was not doubted. The Chillian Consul has received no information of a revolt, the dispatch of Filnt & Co. being the only one received which gives any definite information.

THE VATICAN'S SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY. Rome, Jan. 13.—The Pope has appointed a com-nission to study the religious situation of the South American Republics, with the view to reorganizing the episcopates on a system similar to that prevailing in

liberty. The Pope is of the opinion that the era of concordats has passed, and that the Church has everything to gain by claiming simply a reign of liberty for to be in line with both the political and social con ditions of their respective countries. Reports will be made on the divers modes of reorganization; also on the value of Catholic congresses and national councils, and the relations of the Church and State and the movements of political parties.

THEIR LIABILITIES £1,000,000. London, Jan. 13 .- The firm of J. E. & M. Clark & Co., South American railway contractors, have failed to meet their bills. Their assets are placed at £1,000,000 and their liabilities at £400,000.

AGAIN PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER. Paris, Jan. 13.-M. Floquet has been re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies, receiving 282 out of 333 votes cast.

DID NOT ASK BISMARCK TO BE PREMIER. Berlin, Jan. 13 .- The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin officially denied that he offered Prince Bismarck premiership of his duchy.

THE LATEST BRITISH MOVE.

TO THE GOVERNMENT.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MR. BLAINE SAID TO RESENT THE ACTION-LITTLE CHANCE THAT THE SUPREME COURT WILL GRANT THE WRIT APPLIED FOR.

Washington, Jan. 13.—While no one, of course, is in a position to predict with absolute certainty what the matter of the petition filed yesterday by the Attorneg-General of Canada, "with the knowledge and sanction" of Lord Salisbury, there is little reason to doubt that the court will refuse to issue the writ This, at least, is the impression prevailing to-night among men who ought to know and whose experience in matters of this kind entitles their opinion to more than ordinary consideration. Precisely upon what ground the court may base its refusal is obviously of the writ asked for in the petition.

It would not be difficult, however, to imagine that such refusal was justified on the part of the judicial branch of the Government by the simple statement that th nestions involved in the prayer of the petitioners are at the present time the subject of diplomatic negotia tion; in other words, that another and co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Executive, is charged under the Constitution, with the settlement of a pute which is essentially a political one and which only incidentally presents question of law.

It is no secret that at the State Department the news of the proceedings in the Supreme Court was received with a feeling of resentment, not altogethe free from indignation. That such a step had been contemplated for some time was not unknown, but it was believed Lord Salisbury would so far forget the ameni ties of diplomatic intercourse as to assume respons bility for a move which it is difficult to distinguish from an affront to the President. It is probably the only instance on record in the annals of diplor where, pending proposals for the settlement of an in-ternational dispute by arbitration, such means have been employed in an attempt to befog the real issues of the case. It must be borne in mind that the ques-tion the court is asked to decide involves only a small portion of the argument upon which Mr. Blaine seeks to maintain the claims of the United States in Behring Sea. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Blaine would be willing to accede to a proposition to submit to the Supreme Court for settlement the entire dispute between the two Governments. In accepting such a proposition, however, he would naturally expect that every phase of the question would be presented to the one only, as is proposed in the petition of Sir John Thompson.

The question of jurisdiction beyond the usual marine league, the correct interpretation of the treaty with Russia, and what were the rights acquired by the United States under its provisions, the claims set in Behring Sea by Russia before the cession of Alaskashort, all historical lacts bearing upon the case, as well as the claim of equity, and the still greater one of "good morals," involved-would be submitted to the court. To such a proceeding, as has already been said, Mr. Blaine would probably not object; but he does to the court and the rendering of a decision which can result in no practical good, inasmuch as it would in a certain sense be binding only upon one of the parties.

Suppose, for instance, that the Supreme Court should decide to issue a writ of prohibigon, anulling the action of the District Court of Alaska, thereby declaring that the seizures of the poaching schooners were illegal—that decision would be binding upon the United States; and the British Government, of course, would find no fault. But suppose that the Supreme Court should decide the other way, would that decision be considered by ony one as in the slightest degree binding the Government of Great Britain. Would it not, on the contrary, leave Lord Salisbury free to act as if such a decision had never been rendered, and enable him to resume diplomatic negotiations precisely where he had left them? In fact, does not this whole proceeding savor of indecency? Is it not almost gratuitous imperinence, when one remembers that Mr. Blame's proposal to submit the whole dispute to arbitration still remains unanswered. Suppose, for instance, that the Supreme Court should

THE SIBERIAN COAST SEALING PRIVILEGES San Francisco, Jan. 13 (Special).-The cable dispatch from St. Petersburg declaring that the report of the Russian Consul-General, Marloff, late of San Francisco. contained a bitter attack on American methods on the seal islands created much interest here. Marloff was not Consul-General, but a special agent whom the Russian Government sent out here to inspect the seal fisheries. He reported that the Alaska Commercial Company was making too much money out of its virtual monopoly of the seal business; and the result has been, it is understood, that the price of the concession will be greatly increased. The Alaska Comnercial Company's lease of the seal islands on the Siberian coast expires this year, and the company has been making great efforts to have its lease renewed for twenty years. From advices just received the prospect is bad for the company, as several German and Russian capitalists have formed a syndicate, and are using strong influence at the Czar's court to secure the valuable concession. This report against American methods is regarded as one of their schemes to damage the cause of their rivals.

STARTING FOR THE PACIFIC SEAL FISHERY. Hallfax, N. S., Jan. 13 .- A party of thirty-five men left here this afternoon to engage in the Pacific seal fishery. Most of them are from Newfoundland. Another party starts next week.

AN OPIUM SMUGGLER CONFESSES.

Boston, Jan. 13 (Special).-A. D. Wilder, who was arrested in Boston last Friday night, charged with smuggling opium into the United States from Canada, and who appeared saturday before United States Commissioner Hallett and was held for further examination until next Saturday, made a confession to District-Attorney Allen at the Charles Street Jail after the He had been engaged in smuggling opium for about one and one-half years, he said, from Quebec to New-York City. He usually carried some fifty pounds in his bag for which he paid from \$7.50 to \$85.50 a pound. He received from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a pound from the firm of Wing Wan Chung, in New-York. To escape detection, he usually rode to a town or city several miles this side of the St. Lawrence River, and wniked or rode in a carriage to the river bank. Here he owned a small boat, in which he rowed across to the American shore. He always ferried himself across after dark, and many a dark and stormy night he had been nearly drowned by the captizing of the boat in the rough water. He had probably carried several thousand pounds of opium to New-York. He gave to the District-Attorney the name and address of the New-York film, which led to the arrest of its members on Monday.

AN OLD WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY A BUGGY. Mrs. F. W. Bebee, a wide seventy-five years old. living at No. 21 West Fifty-second-st., was knocked down living at No. 21 West Fifty-accond-st., was knocked down by a horse attached to a buggy while she was crossing Seventh-ave at One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. yesterday afternoon. She was not seriously injured. Her cheeks and nose were badly lacerated, but she sustained no other injury. An ambulance from the Manhattan Hospital was summoned, but the surgeon did not think her hurt badly enough to take her to the hospital, so she was removed to her home in the ambulance. The shock to her system on account of her great age may confine her to her bed for account of her great age may confine her to her bed for account of her great age may confine her to her bed for account days. Harry Sidman, the driver of the buggy. acceptated but released later. He is a son of John E. Sidman, of No. 147 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. Alfred F. Bebee, a son of Mrs. Bebee, is a chemist employed by the Health Board.

Brazil, which is based on common law and religious STATE COMEDY AT HARTFORD

THE DEMOCRATIC CLAIMANTS SWORN IN BY THE SENATE.

JUDGE MORRIS AND HIS FELLOW-CANDIDATES MAKE FORMAL DEMANDS FOR THE OFFICES -GOVERNOR BULKELEY AND THE

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13 .- The Democratic Senate, in session to-day, began revolutionary proceedings and induced the Democratic candidates for State offices to take the oath of office and make formal demand upon the present incumbents for them. It is the first time in the history of the State that there has ever been so serious a state of affairs connected with the Governorship.

DECLINE TO SURRENDER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Shortly after the noon recess the Senate passed a resolution, introduced by Senator Pierce, setting forth that the Senate had examined the returns, and that it had found that Judge Morris and his ciates had been elected to the various State offices, and inviting them by committee to present themselves to the Senate at 4 o'clock for the purpose of being inaugurated in the various offices for which they were candidates. A committee was also sent to the retiring Governor inviting him to be present and witness the taking of the

The committee returned with the information that it had waited upon Governor Bulkeley and delivered the message of the Senate, and that he had asked the members what authority they had is they couldn't say, as the Senate had given them no instruction; that Governor Bulkeley had then said that he regarded such proposed action as revolutionary and unauthorized, and that such persons taking the oaths of office would not be recognized by the present incumbents, nor would the offices be surrendered to them, that such persons took such steps on their personal responsibility and at their peril.

oath of office by his successor.

Shortly after this Judge Morris presented him self to the Senate and Senator Pierce administered the Governor's oath to him and the proper oaths to the other Democratic candidates for State offices. The claimants then proceeded to the State offices and made formal demand upon the incumbents for possession, and were in each case refused. After this the Democratic candidates left the building. Mr. Phelan first made a demand upon Secretary Walsh for his office and all the appurtenances thereto, to which the Secretary replied:

I should be happy to surrender to you Brother Phelan, but, as I understand the circumstances, you are not duly elected and qualifled as Secretary of State, therefore I refuse to surrender the office to you.

Mr. Phelan then wished the Secretary "Good afternoon!" and retired. The same proceedings were gone through with in all the State offices, except in that of Controller. When Mr. Staub demanded possession of that office Chief Clerk Moore informed him that Congroller Wright was at home sick, and that he hel written instruc-

at home sick, and that he had written instructions from him not to surrender the office to any
one not duly elected and qualified.
Governor Bulkeley, who wait in the Controller's
office, assured Mr. Staub that he would not be
recognized as Controller, and grat if necessary he
should enforce the law.
Mr. Staub said pleasantly: "Governor, if you
should call out the military, it sure and call out
the cavalry, as I am an all-poserful runner." To
which Governor Bulkeley regied: "If we find
that you are running, we shall not take the troubse
to run after you." Mr. Staug then retired from
the office.
Governor Bulkeley returned to his room, where

the office.
Governor Bulkeley returned to his room, where he found Judge Morris and everal others awaiting him. President pro tem, fleed, of the Senate, stepped forward and said:

"Who?" inquired Governor Bulkeley, and, receiving no reply, extended to bulkeley, and, receiving no reply, extended to be a bulkeley, and, receiving no reply, extended to be a bulkeley, and to Judge Morris, saying with a smile:
"Mr. Morris, I am glad to see you."

All historical lacts bearing upon the case, as the claim of equity, and the still greater one d morals," involved—would be submitted to the To such a proceeding, as has already been said, aine would probably not object; but he does it is said, to a partial presentation of the case ourt and the rendering of a decision which can a no practical good, inasmuch as it would in a sense be binding only upon one of the parties, one, for instance, that the Supreme Court should obstrict Court of Alaska, thereby declaring that correctly accorded to the proceedings were district court of Alaska, thereby declaring that after a pleasant call left the office. The proceedings were district court of Alaska, thereby declaring that after a pleasant call left the office. The proceedings were district court of Alaska, thereby declaring that after a pleasant call left the office. The proceedings were district court of Alaska, thereby declaring that the office as yet?

The proceedings were districted by the greatest good-nature, but the greatest good-nature, but the purpose of furnishing a basis for quo warrant proceedings. The fection of the Senate was apparently taken for the purpose of furnishing a basis for quo warrant proceedings. The select committee of the How so investigation of the returns will meet to morrow, and, from present appearances, it is not expected that the Democratic members will take part in its investigations.

SMITH GUILTY OF KILLING HIS WIFE,

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JUSTY IN THE POLICE MAN'S CAS

Coroner Levy yesterday held 'n inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Pole eman William Smith, of the East One-hundred and then ty-sixth st. station, who, it was charged, died at her fome, No. 6 West One hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st., on January 9 from the effects of injuries received at the lands of her husband faptain Westervelt, of the Tween ninth Precinct, who arrested Smith, said that Drs. Millips and Swagg in formed him on the 9th that Mr. Smith was suffering from lockjaw which they believe, was caused by blowinflicted by William Smith, we also said that he visited the house. After bein informed that Mrs. Smith had been assaulted by Smith he informed Coroner

William M. Gillespie, an ex-p. lleeman living at No 234 East One hundred and twelfor-st., said he was with smith and Mary Stuart in a liquid shop on New Year's Eve drinking. Mrs. Smith cam, to the rear door and called for Smith. The barkeep said that Smith was not there. Smith, the witness said, soon went out, an in about fifteen minutes came back. Smith said: "She will not bother me any more. I have slapper her in

Deputy Coroner Donlin testified that he held the autopsy on the body of the won-n and found that she had died from apoplexy. She saylered from meningitis which might have caused death it she had lived longer. Drs. Swagg and Phillips, who sittended the woman, insisted that Mrs. Smith d'ed fr 'n lockjaw which was

due to violence. John Smith, the nine-year-ort son of the coupl said that he went to the liquor hop at Fifth-ave, and One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., with his mother for the purpose of seeing his father. His father, he said, came out, walked down as far as One-hundred and thirty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. with the witness and thirty-second-st. and Fifth-ave, with the witness and his mother, and then struck her twice on the head with his night stick. Mrs. Smith then staggered to her house where she remained until she died. She had gone to the saloon to see her husband for the purpose of getting some money, and found him with Mrs. Stuart and Gillespie. She called him out and the assault followed.

"We the jury find that Mary Smith came to her death by violence received at the hands of her husband, William Smith," was the verdict of the jury. Smith was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the firend Jury.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 13 (Special).-At Troy, a small place north of here, Solomon Blevins, who ran a small mill there, carried a policy in the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn for \$1,000. The mill burned, but his demand for the amount of the insurance was shortly afterward followed by the arrest of himself and son at the instance of officials of the company for arson. However, no case could be made against the Blevinses and they were discharged by the Grand Jury. They sae the Phoenix for \$25,000 camages for false imprisonment.

PASTER TIME PROM CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS. Chicago, Jan. 13.—The fast train put on by the Illinois Central between this city and New-Orleans has reduced the time from Chicago and St. Louis, and gives that company an advantage in competing for that part of the trai-fic. For their own protection the Alton and the Walash have under consideration a reduction of the running time of their trains between the two cities. If the other roads all increase their speed, the Atchison, which has a longer line, will ask authority to make a differential rate.

GEN. MILES IS WAITING.

THE HOSTILES TAKING THEIR TIME ABOUT COMING IN.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY-A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF DAY-CAPT. PIERCE INVESTIGATING.

Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., Jan. 13.-Contrary to expectations there was no conference to-day beveen the chiefs of the hostiles and General proposes to allow a couple of days to elapse before attempting to bring the pegotiations to a close. Thus far the disposition he has shown to treat the Indians kindly has made for him many warm friends among them. This, fact, coupled with the pains which Captain Pierce, the new agent, they are entitled to under the treaty will be ssued to them, will undoubtedly have a bene cial effect. A member of G Troop, 2d Infantry, who came in to-day with the detachment of the 7th Infantry under Major Egbert, reports that 600 Indians broke away last night from the hos-

tile camp and had been followed by Colonel Sanford and Colonel Henry. At headquarters no report was received confirming the matter. Colone Corbin says the report was occasioned by the fact that the commands mentioned had started in the now under discussion the advisability for this proceeding, and that they had replied that of enlisting scouts for service in the reservation. The agency is now guarded by a force of ninety-nine Indian policemen, sixty of whom were enlisted for two months at the time the trouble broke out. For the thirty-nine regular policemen, an offer has been made giving then the option of entering the scouting service or remaining in the police force. In the former their pay will be \$13 per month with an allowance of 40 cents per day for their horses. This amounts to about \$25 per month. This party of scouts will be distinct from the scouts now under the command of Lieutenant Taylor, of the 9th Cavalry, and who have enlisted since the opening of command with him to Fort Robinson at the close of the difficulty, and endeavor to render them an ideal troop of what has been termed irregular cavalry. It was thought the Indian police would cose the plan of transfer to the scouting serarmy is only six months. They feared that at the end of the first enlistment they would be discharged from the service and thus left without

> Big Foot's wife, one of the women injured on Wounded Knee, died last night in the hostile camp. The hostile Indians still remained in the camp they went into yesterday, about two miles from the with the exception of those who desired to visi some of the friendlies, and who were compelled to take a circuitous route around the agency to reach them. These were generally met about half a mile beyond the breastworks by pickets, by whom they were compelled to surrender their arms number of these visitors this morning was some-what greater than it was yesterday. Young-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Horse came in from the camp this morning to arrange for a meeting of the hostile chiefs with General Miles. The commands re-ferred to in these dispatches of yesterday are abouts two miles to the rear of the hostiles. They will advance no nearer until these shall have will advance no nearer until there shall have been a conference between the chiefs and General

an occupation. Having been assured that they

would get permanent employment, they have, to

Captain Pierce, the rew agent, has a plan of enlisting four companies of Indians to do duty on the reservation, instead of white soldiers, after this trouble shall have blown over. It is also felt that the Indians will be expected to give up, all their arms and take a receipt for them from the agent, and that they will be guaranteed protection by the enlisted force of their own people. General Miles, it is said, is in favor of this plan. Agent Pierce is making an investigation of the amount of rations issued, and it is rumored has made some interesting discoveries. tion of the amount of rations issued, and it is rumored has made some interesting discoveries. To-day he sent out Colonel Kent and Cantain Baldwin, under escort of K Troop of the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Soniers, into the corral to weigh the cattle received there last October. The cattle then had an average weight of 1,132 ne cattle then had an average weight was but a bittle over 900 pounds. This shows a shrinkage of over 200 pounds per head, for which the Government paid and of which the Indians will be deprived.

St. Louis, Jan. 13 .- "The Post-Dispatch's" staff correspondent at Pine Ridge Agency this morning telegraphs his paper as follows: "The Indians are in camp within full view of the north fortifications. The right of their column rests there, and the line extends northeasterly, running up a gulch behind the bluffs. The view from the fortification is grandly picturesque. Behind them is a natural amphitheatre, a rugged broken slope, 200 feet to the crest. It is just a mile from the agency and White Clay Creek runs beside it. On the plain are topees by the hundred, pitched irregularly, huddled together in groups here, and scattered widely apart there. Moving about among the tepees, a field-glass shows the warriors and squaws with their children and dogs. Such a spectacle imprints itself on the mind with startling clearness, for it is huge in its grandeur, strikingly unique and wonderfully suggestive to the imagination. Just between the plain and the agency perched on a hill behind earthworks, is a 3-inch rifle, which is trained on the camp. It seems to stare grimly down on the village of half-crazed barbarians and to warn them of the awful horror

that will follow one rash act. For a while yesterday everybody in Pine Ridge waited anxiously, feeling that every moment the rear of that gun might be heard, and every one was expectant. Captain Dougherty, commanding the infantry company at the fortifica tions, had thrown out pickets a quarter of a mile beyond the lines. The Indians were known to be just beyond a hill, about 1,800 yards distant. Major Baker, the paymaster, had visited the fortifications to pay off the company, and all of the men were in the camp a hundred yards away except one, who was left as a guard near the guns Suddenly two Indians were seen on the crest of a hill but a short distance beyond the other pickets; then others appeared on the hills to the northwest; then more than a dozen were seen on the various elevations, and then a body of more than 100 warriors rose to the crest of the hill behind which the hostiles were. The number was steadily increased to 400 by accessions of bands ranging in numbers from five to twenty-five. aptain Dougherty was immediately notified. He dispatched a courier to headquarters to inform General Miles of the movement. Then hurrying to the fortifications he had the gun prepared for action. The range-finder adjusted his sights, and the cave in which the ammunition was stored was opened. A line of skirmishers were sent out be yond the fortifications on the crests of the hills. The activity at headquarters was stirring. Orders were sent to the cavalry to saddle and be in readiness to move southwest of the camp. General Miles, accompanied by Buffalo Bill and his staff, rode to the fortifications and made a circuit of the camp. Extra ammunition was issued and when everything was in readiness the troops waited a movement. After two hours General Miles received word that the Indians did not mean to make any advance, but they would like to talk with him. The General sent them word to go

is more than three miles long, and there are 7,000

Indians in it, 2.500 of whom are warriors. By the southeast trail they have been communicating with the friendlies, and the horsemen have been riding continually between the two camps. Captain Maus, General Miles's chief of staff, says that these communications have been between

night and decided that they wanted none of the

hostiles in their camp. They have dug rifle pits

and say that if even a solitary warrior comes among them and causes trouble they will arrest

him, and if he resists they will kill him. Still,

this does not give a feeling of security. The

ground upon which they camp is between the

agency and retreat. If a fight takes place he one

will know a friendly from a hostile, and the fight

may become simply a battle between all the

Indians and the whites. If the hostiles could be

sure of thus dragging in the 2,000 friendlies they

would be sure to fight. The ten chiefs did

not come in yesterday, and they were ex-

pected this morning, but there are fears

that it will be a day or two be-

fore they can be induced to come to the agency.

Frank Gourard, Captain Taylor's chief Indian

scout, says the young men are mad and the old

ones excited, though they are all half afraid.

The squaws are silent and the warriors sullen.

I cannot tell,' he said, 'what they will do,

but I hear that there are several hundred young

men who want to fight. They have their war

paint on, and they are ready for a fight if one

occurs.' The friendly camp is now an unsafe

place, because the hostiles are riding in there constantly, and it is difficult to get even couriers to go through it late in the evening. Colonel Corbin, General Miles's adjutant, this afternoon

Corbin, General Miles's adjutant, this afternoon said that the possibilities of a fight were becoming more remote every hour, and he expected the difficulty to be settled within a few days. Chief Red Eagle, who has just returned from the hostile camp to the agency, says that it would be inadvisable for General Miles to say anything about arms now, as it would surely came trouble.

norning received the following telegram from

General Brooke's command is now camped five illes distant on White Clay Creek, and the entire ody of Indians are between the two commands, eneral Brooke has commanded has force with con-derable skill and excellent judgment. The greatest fficulty is now to restore confidence. The Indians

General Brooke has commanded has followed siderable skill and excellent judgment. The greatest difficulty is now to restore confidence. The Indians have great fear that arms will be taken away and then all treated like those who were on Wounded Knee. They have a large number of wounded women and children, which creates a most depressing feeling among the families and a desperate disposition among them. Military measures and movements have been successful. The control and government now becomes the problem, yet no serious embarrassment is apprehended at present.

TO RATIFY AN INDIAN AGREEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Representative Perkins,

Cansas, to-day made a favorable report from the Indian

Affairs Committee on a bill to ratify the agreement

indians, in the Indian Territory, for a cession of their

eservation. The report says that these lands com-

prise about 5,000,000 acres, of which all are to be

A POLITICAL OUTRAGE IN ALABAMA.

SIGN AND A REPUBLICAN TO LEAVE

THE COUNTY.

the negro postmaster at that place."

General Miles, at Pine Ridge, dated last night:

THE FREE-COINAGE AMENDMENT TO BE PASSED BY A LARGE MAJORITY. relatives. The friendlies held a council late last

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POWERFUL SPEECH BY SENATOR SHERMAN AGAINST MR. STEWART'S PROPOSITION-

OTHERS ALSO TALK AGAINST IT. Washington, Jan. 13.-General debate on the Financial bill came nominally to an end in the senate this evening, but so great was the pressure for time for a few more speeches that to four Senators, Messrs, Jones, of Nevada, Gibson, Ingalls and Hiscock, who were crowded out to-day, permission was given to speak without limitation When they are through-and the Senate will meet at 10 a, m. to give them a fair

chance-debate on any amendments which may

be offered will continue under the ten-minut

rule, and a final vote may be reached before adjournment to-morrow evening. Notwithstanding the powerful showing made in to-day's discussion by the Senators who oppose free coinage, there is no doubt that Mr. Stewart's amendment, which goes further even than a simple instruction to the Government to coin the bullion which may be presented, and obliges the Treasury to accept and store all such bullion, and to issue notes in nominal value, without seigniorage or profit, will be adopted by an overwhelming vote. It is said that every Democratic Senator will vote for it, in order to carry out the bargain by which the Election bill was displaced, and probably twenty of the fifty-one Republican Senators will also support the coalition. The majority for free coinage will therefore be greater,

probably, than it was last June. To-day's debate was marked by three admirable eeches from members of the Finance Committee Washington, Jan. 13.-General Schoffeld this in deprecation of the effort to put the United States on a silver basis.

Mr. Sherman came first and had the floor for everal hours, directing his argument toward the illusion prevalent on the Democratic side that free coinage will not necessarily mean the abandonment of the gold standard altogether. The Ohio Senator was vigorous and outspoken and held the large audience in the galleries from beginning to end.

He was followed by Mr. Allison, who made a striking half-hour speech against free coinage as the worst setback the cause of silver could possibly have. Mr. Aldrich, who came last, surprised and de-

lighted his hearers with a witty and felicitous attack on the present financial coalition and made his many points against both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gorman in a most telling and effective manner. Mr. Evarts then spoke briefly, and Mr. McConnell, the fervent apostic of silver from Idaho, made his maiden speech in the Senate in behalf of "chean money." To morrow's speeches espeof "cheap money." To-morrow's speeches, espe-cially those of Messrs. Ingalls, Jones and Hiscook, are looked forward to with great interest.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

the matter. Representative McDuffle has received from B. O. James, an officer in the Internal Revenue service, a letter which gives the matter an entirely different complexion, and his version is inderstood to be corroborated in the main by a postoffice inspector, who has made a thorough investigation, the result of which has been the arrest of eleven of the "best citizens" of Wilcox County on a charge of conspirácy. In the letter referred to, Mr. James wrote:

"Regarding the recent trouble at Catherine, Wilcox County, I put it down as follows: Granville Bennett was appointed postmaster at said place, as you know, and the old postmaster, Mr. Boynton, would not turn over the office to Bennett, because, as he. Boynton, said, he had not been notified by the Department to do so. Granville wrote to me, and on the day that Governor Jones was inaugurated, Mr. Kearns, a postoffice aspector, consulted me regarding said appointment. I gave the facts, and the next he proceeded to Catherine and installed Bennett. It appears that a negro on Mr. William Bruce's place made the necessary bond for Bennett, without the knowledge of Bruce; yet Bruce, for this act, was charged by the Bourbons of said section with inciting the negroes against the whites. A committee waited on Bruce and told him that they would give him three days to leave the State. The same committee waited on Beenett and made him write out his resignation as postmaster at Catherine, which he did. Yet as postmaster at case the best of the impression is sought to be made that politics had nothing to do with Mr. Bruce's being made to leave Wilcox County. The postoffice inspectors are doing their best to find Bennett, but he cannot be found. Some appear to think that he has been killed, but I do not believe anything of the kind: the last heard of Bennett he was in Craigs office at Selma. My opinion is that he is being hid away to keep him from informing on the conspirators. I saw Bruce Monday night in Montgomery: he had but little to say. A postoffice inspector saw him the next morning, but I do not know what Bruce told him.

"The above are the facts in the case to the best of my knowledge. What good will it do to get these Communists? They will have a hearing before a Bourbon Commissioner, and their Judge for Wilcox is in the Mobile district." the impression is sought to'be made that politics

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

TWO OF THE CREW OF THE OTTER DROWNED THE CAPTAIN AND OTHER SAILORS RESCUED. News was received in this city yesterday of the week of the Canadian schooner Otter. She went ashere on Great South Beach yesterday morning op-posite Bellport, L. I. The wind was blowing a gale at the time and a heavy sea was running. The vessel was from St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, with a cargo of alt and was bound for this port. She got so far in shore that when the gale struck her she was unable

work out to sea.

The vessel was commanded by Captain Welsh, and carried a crew of six men. When the schooner struck,

talk with him. The General sent them word to go quietly into camp and he would receive ten of their chief men.

Then the warriors disappeared from the hill-top and an hour later they were camped with the end of their column on the plain. This camp is more than three miles long, and there are 7,000

thrown open to settlement after allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians. One million five hundred thousand dollars are to be paid to the Indians for the cession of their lands. Washington, Jan. 13 .- When the Senate resumed the consideration of the Financial bill, Mr. Sherman HOW A NEGRO POSTMASTER WAS FORCED TO REsaid that the pending amendment for the free coinage of silver was a radical proposition which changed the whole character of the bill and excited his feelings somewhat. He thought that under the circumstances Washington, Jan. 13 (Special).-Wilcox County, he was justified in all he said the other day, and Alabama, is in the Congress District now reprewhat he said then he repeated now. But now he sented by Judge McDuffie, a Republican. Both vished to discuss the measure as a business question the county and district are strongly Republican. which affected the rights and property of every citizen of the United states. It would be perceived that the On December 30, 1890, what the press agent at Mobile styled a "business dispute between two amendment was a proposition that the United States merchants" occurred at Catherine, a post-town should pay \$1 29 for every ounce of silver bullion in Wilcox County. According to the same author-The United States was not a liberty to pay for that bullion in silver coin, or silver dollars, of which is ity this "business dispute" resulted in "the arraying of the blacks and whites against one another, and the whites subsequently forcing William entirely with the holder of the bullion to demand coin Bruce, a white Republican, who is a nephew of or bars or Treasury notes. There was no Judge John Bruce, of the United States Circuit to the Treasurer. The price was fixed and the holder Court, to leave Catherine, and the resignation of Why a payment, which probably was Treasury notes. These "business dispute between two merchants," both notes were promises to pay money, and were legel white men, should have resulted in all the conse- tender for all debts, public and privace. They were nucees mentioned, the press agent did not think made the highest standard of value. In some reit necessary to explain, but as is rather usual on such occasions in the South, he naively rebetter than silver certificates. So that not only was marked that "politics had nothing to do with of payment. apply in regard to gold. Mr. Sherman replied that it did not. This propose mensure was much broader, as he would pres

show. This gave a preference to silver over gold. Not only this, but (whether intended or not) this

amendment was offered in such a way that it was not open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. To-day the value of suver in the markets of the world was something about \$1 05 an ounce. There was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price. There was another feature of this proposition, which was that the silver was to be formed into coin or bars at the option of the owner without charge. There could be no deduction made in the Mine for the expense of fitting the silver for coinage. was true that under the law gold was coined without alloy. The depositor of gold was liable to a deduction for these charges. But under this measure the owner of silver bullion was subject to no charge whatever. The bullion was deposited and coined or made into bars without charge. No matter in what form the silver was presented it had to be worked over. Pure silver deposited was sometimes more difficult than that containing alloy, because the alloy must be added to it. At the minimum (according to the Lirector of the Mint) the cost of refining and colning silver was two cents an ounce. two cents were paid States to put into shape the bullion deposited, for which it paid \$1.29 an ounce. He had said the other day that this proposition would tend to change the standard of value of all property in the United States, and that in time it would demonetize gold. Thereupon the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had made the remark that if the free coinage of silver would put gold at a premium, would separate the two metals and would change the nature of contracts, he would refuse to go further in that direction. He (Mr. Sherman) said now, Th all sincerity, that if he believed that the free coinage of silver would enable the people to maintain the value of silver bullion up to that of gold, he would vote for free coinage to-day. But if it were admitted that silver could not reach go ept by the Government paying a bounty to the producers of domestic silver, he did not think there was any danger of this measure passing. If it were ad-mitted that a parity between gold and silver could not stand except by the United States standing as a purchaser in the world, he did not think that this was a thing that ought to be aimed at. Mr. Teller said that the advocates of free coinage all

Mr. Teller said that the advantage over the world had asserted, as a fundamental principle, that there was only one way to put silver and gold on an equality; and that was by law, which would put the two metals on some ratio to be fixed.

Mr. Sherman replied that the law now did fix the

Mr. Sherman replied that the law now old nx the ratio for coinage at 16 to 1. That was all the law could do. The law could not fix the price and value of silver bullion. Congress was potent in many things. The Government was strong, but not strong enough to fix the value of a bushel of wheat. It, could not be the value of a bushel of wheat. fix the value of an ounce of silver builtion. When it proposed to pay \$1 29 an ounce for silver worth \$1 05 it would undoubtedly advance the value of silver. Silver might reach a parity with gold. How the Captain sent two men in the yawi to try to reach the shore. The sea was beginning to break over the vessel at the time, and she was pounding heavily on the sand. The yawi was swamped by the breakers and the two men in it were drowned.

The crew of the Life-saving station on the beach went to the resum soon after and took off Captain Welsh and the remainder of the crew in safety. The otter was built at Indiantown, New-Brunswick, in 1884, and registered 198 tons. She was owned by J. H. D. Eagles, of St. John, N. B. She will probably prove a total loss.

Another account of the december of the december of the world, not of any nation. It was the want of the people that regulated the market, not the laws of men. The problem to be solved was: it was could two articles of unequal value be maintained at equality with each other? How could silver and gold, which varied in the markets of the world, be maintained at a ratio proposed by law. There were two theories on the subject, both of them only long would it remain there? Only so long as the tained honestly by intelligent men. One of them was first, a limit to the coinage of the cheaper metal, and its maintenance, by redemption at par, with the dearer metal. That was bimetallism as he understood it The other theory was the free coinage of the cheaper metal without limitation. That meant mo